

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, February 27, 1864.

[No. 45.]

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Job Work,

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILLHEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms,

etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed to the Publishers of the
Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, will
meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of
the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. Ed. PRYNGTON is our authorized Agent for
the circulation of business in Salt Lake City. Office in
the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting
Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in this
City, January 25th, 1864, an assessment was levied
of two dollars and fifty cents per share. Payable on or
before February 15th, 1864.

By order of the Board,
G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y
Jordan Silver Mining Co.
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1864. feb 3 1m

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

E. J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF IN-
forming the public that he has fitted up and
opened a neat and

COMMODIOUS SALOON
South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where
he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him
with their patronage. Jan 20 1864

DENTISTRY.

DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San
Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechan-
ical Dentist. Office, next door to the
National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov 27 1863

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he
is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him,
with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired and
warranted to keep good time. All jewelry repaired by
him he guarantees to give satisfaction.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Watch
Gears, Ladies' Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings,
Brooches, Gold Bands, Silver Buttons, etc., in fact every
thing to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his
shop at Camp Douglas, U. T. Jan 19 1864

NOTICE.

Office, Jordan Silver Mining Co.,
Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.
THE Stockholders of the Jordan Silver Mining Co.
are hereby notified that an assessment number five
(\$5) of Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2 50) per share,
was levied by the Board of Trustees, on the 16th inst.,
payable on or before the first day of April, 1864.

By order of the Board,
G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.
feb 17 1864

NOTICE.

Office, Jordan Silver Mining Co.,
Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.
ALL persons purchasing Certificates of Stock in the
Jordan Silver Mining Company, are notified that
they must present their Certificates so purchased to the
Secretary, in order that they may be cancelled, and
new certificates issued instead.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.
feb 19 1864

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W.
Carleton and William G. Gubraith, in the Weber Coal
Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
claims against said Company will be settled by George
W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest
in said Company.
G. W. CARLETON,
WM. GUBRAITH.

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now
prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a
first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (\$5)
dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality
superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of
my Coal is identical with the famous Cannon Coal.
Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Tele-
graph Office, G. S. L. City.
Feb 19 1864

GEO. W. CARLETON.

An Hour on the Ice.

It was many years ago; so many,
that I find every morning upon look-
ing into the glass, that I am growing
whiter and whiter upon that part of
my head which I have always been
told bears messengers from the tomb,
while the incident I am about to relate
occurred when I was but just reaching
my way into the twenties of my life.

I had been spending part of a win-
ter just upon the borders of Pennsyl-
vania and New York, about where the
Delaware makes its head waters. It
was a lonely part of the country, and
certainly had little attraction in winter
to one who, like myself, had been
brought up in the city, but—there is
always a but—there was an attraction
to me beyond the solitary farm house,
the leafless trees, the frozen ground,
and the icy river. The truth may as
well come out—I was in love.

There certainly was no reason that
I should have lingered in that cheer-
less, solitary place, but for the fact
that Marion Carpenter was there, and
that I could not get away.

Among the ways of passing time
was that of the frozen river. Almost
every evening, to say nothing of the
day, we were upon the ice. It was a
remarkable winter, and the ice was
always in good order. In fact I do
not know a day from November until
February that we—Marion and I—
were not upon it. She skated beauti-
fully, and I cannot see that I am say-
ing anything wrong to admit that the
first and most irrepressible passion I
ever felt was born upon the ice.

Well, it was one February day,
clear and beautiful, and I had made up
my mind that day would bring me to
a finale with Marion, for I knew that
she loved me as well as I did her, and
that it wanted only the formal words
to bring the matter to a conclusion.
It was my intention to say that even-
ing upon the ice, as I knew that there,
there was no chance of interruption,
but it is strange how little we are able
to guide even the most simple events
to a conclusion. All that day Marion
and myself seemed to be antagonistic.
We had no open disagreements, nor
yet any words that could lead to what
is commonly called a lover's quarrel,
but yet there was something that de-
stroyed the quiet understanding we
had always maintained.

At last, night came, and I whis-
pered the usual invitation to come out
upon the ice, and was astonished at a
refusal. No reason was given, but
she did not feel like leaving the house.
I have grown wiser since then, and
have learned that a woman's whims
must sometimes be humored without
question; but then I had no argument
in my mind but opposition, and that
opposition was to seize my skates and
hurry from the house to the river,
which was certainly not more than a
hundred feet distant. I buckled on
my skates, my face burning with vex-
ation, and my brain prompting all
kinds of dire schemes for getting sat-
isfaction, and was away over the ice
with a fierce dash, as though I would
drive off my annoyance by speed of
motion.

Up the river I went, over and back,
now dashing off at angles and now
rushing up in the face of the wind to
cool my heated head. The night was
beautiful, a clear, cold, bracing night,
with a moon that almost seemed as
though it were hung in the sky as an

object of adoration. On I went, right
up in the face of the wind, the miles
seeming to slip from under my feet
like so many yards, until I was far out
of sight of the house, or any sign of cul-
tivation, and still I kept on. As far
as I have been able to tell, I think I
must have been at least eight miles
from home, when I heard a sound that
perfectly paralyzed my limbs, and left
me gliding over the ice without an ef-
fort on my part at propulsion. I did
not know what it was, I had no power
to think, but when the sound came
with a fearful distinctness, and the last
gliding motion of my body ceased,
until I stood still in the centre of the
glassy stream, and gazed with a con-
centrated vision about me, I began to
realize what I heard. Then I saw,
here and there, along the dark shore,
darker objects creeping slowly out
from among the trees, and on the ice,
and from these darker objects came
the fearful half groan, half scream,
that had so frozen my blood, and taken
from me the power of motion. I had
never seen any of the terrible crea-
tures with which I was that night des-
tined to become acquainted, but I
knew in an instant that what I saw
coming from the woods, in at least a
dozen directions, were nothing less
than wolves. I had, as I say, I had
no chance of seeing any of those in-
habitants, but I had heard several
from up the country say that they
were troublesome, and express the be-
lief that before the winter was over
we should have them down our way.

I don't know how long I stood
gazing upon these objects of terror,
but as they neared me I knew that
speed only would save me from a ter-
rible death, and I turned to fly. I was
no novice on the skates, and then I
put forth all the swiftness I ever
learned. Away I sped over the ice,
the terrible cry coming on behind me
with a distinctness that curdled my
blood, but yet put more force in every
limb. I thought of Marion waiting at
home, by this time repenting the little
folly that had made her treat me
slightly, and gazing from the window
to see me come from the ice. I thought
of my mother in New York, and the
deathly heart-sickness that would
strike her when she would hear of my
terrible end, and struck out once more
for life.

On they came with their long, yelp-
ing cry, and I could not resist turning
my head to see. There they were, at
least a score of them, not forty yards
away. I pushed on, but I knew that
they gained, I knew it by the howls,
by their very exulting note as they
supposed they were nearing their prey.
It was a happy thought, just then,
that I struck off suddenly to the left,
for a half turn of my head allowed me
to see at least a dozen of the beasts,
with a lost footing, sliding, some upon
their sides and some upon their backs,
and some with sprawling legs, away
out upon the right.

I had led them a straightforward
race and they had gained; now I saw
that every turn I made they would
lose, for it would be impossible for
them to keep their feet and turn suffi-
ciently quick upon the smooth ice to
keep pace with my movements. I
profited by the discovery, and each
time as they gathered their feet and
gained upon me, I made a sudden dash
to the right or left, and threw more
than one-half of them sliding away

upon the ice. It was no time to laugh,
but I could not help it; and each turn
as I executed this movement a convul-
sive chuckle burst from me. Every
muscle of my body was in play, and
the perspiration rolled down my face
as though it was a day in midsummer.
At the next turn I relieved myself by
throwing off my coat, and on I sped
the lighter without it. At the next
away went my vest, and just then I
turned the bend of the river, and the
white walls of my home came in sight.

This gave fresh life to me, and on I
went. I shall never forget that last
mile. It was the most desperate phys-
ical exertion of my life, and the most
terrible mental strain. I hardly be-
lieve I was over twenty minutes in do-
ing the whole distance from the time
I first espied the wolves until I reached
my home, but to me it seemed like
twenty hours. I came rushing on to-
wards the house, with the pack not
less than fifty yards behind me, and as
I struck the shore and sprang, with
skate-bound feet, over the fence to-
wards the house, there was a despera-
tion in my movements beyond descrip-
tion.

As I thought, Marion was watching
and saw my coming, but, not seeing
the cause of my terror, the haste was
inexplicable to her. She sprang to the
door as I rushed up the path and
opened it. I threw myself in, and with
a quick turn slammed it, not a mo-
ment too soon, for almost with its
closing three or four of the fiends were
howling within a few yards of it. In
an instant the bolts were drawn and
Marion's arms were around me. She
understood it all without a word, and
without a word, and only one quick
embrace, she brought me the rifle,
with which, within the next few min-
utes, I had the satisfaction of sending
two of the wretches to their last ac-
count, and afterwards of watching the
retreat of the pack across the ice until
they disappeared in the wood on the
opposite side.

That night, after my relation of the
terrible half-hour through which I had
passed, all the story I had wished to
tell Marion upon the ice came out, and
met with the happiest response; and
now forty years afterwards, my wolf
race upon the Delaware is a stock
story among our grandchildren.

THE GRAVE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

A letter from a Boston gentleman in
Chicago, says: "I went out of the
city limits the other day and saw the
prisons of the Morgan raid men, and
also the grave of Stephen A. Douglas.
He is buried upon the lake shore, in a
beautiful spot. There is no monument
erected over him, with name or his-
tory; a simple mound, with a wooden
fence around it, tells where Douglas
lies. The city of Chicago is spreading
its limits every day. In a compara-
tively short time the grave of Douglas
will be covered by houses of business,
and the man who, in his day of pride
and honor, was a dictator in the Con-
gress of the Nation, will not have a
stone to mark his resting place.
'What shadows we are! What shad-
ows we pursue!'"

A Canadian youth of fourteen
winters and a cash income of \$1 a
month, has married a damsel of the
mature age of twelve.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Saturday Morning, February 27, 1864.

The Gold and Silver Mines of Idaho and Utah.

From our dispatches and private letters received, we learn that much excitement prevails both in the Eastern States and in California in regard to the Bannack mines. A large emigration may be expected in the early Spring from both directions, much of which will pass through Salt Lake valley. It is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the yield of the Bannack mines in precious metals, though the placers are undoubtedly rich and large amounts have been taken out during the past season, even with the rude and primitive methods employed in extracting the precious ore. From the books of the Overland Stage Company, in Salt Lake City—kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Rumbold, Assistant Treasurer and General Superintendent—we ascertain that during the Quarter ending December 31st, last, no less than \$49,024.55 in gold dust was transported by that Company, West, for one firm alone in Salt Lake City, and that the total amount sent for coinage to San Francisco over the Line reached the sum of \$92,815.60. When it is considered that there is no regular Express Company here, and that the Western Line does not make a business of transporting bullion, but on the contrary declines it, except in exceptional cases, and then only as an accommodation to our business houses, a tolerably fair idea of the large amount of gold which reaches the city from Bannack may be formed. When dust is thus transported by the stages, a special messenger is sent in charge, but as this is out of the usual routine of the stage and mail business of the company, it is only done, as said, in exceptional cases. We know of one other house in the city which at one time sent \$30,000 of dust over the line, and another an equal amount by special messenger, exclusive of the amount transported by the company.

Most of the miners from Bannack who visit this city are from the East, and all take with them more or less of the precious metal. We might mention instances, one of \$35,000 and another of \$27,000, obtained at the Northern mines. That these mines are rich, these facts, within our own personal knowledge amply demonstrate. Of their extent however, we are not able to speak, and whether they are capable of sustaining and remunerating the large emigration which is preparing for those Northern regions, we are not assured. The mines about Virginia City, on the head waters of the Missouri, are almost entirely placer diggings, although some seventy miles West, near Bannack City, are some quartz leads said to be of exceeding richness.

The Bannack mines are situated on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains about 400 miles a little east of north of Salt Lake City, with good roads and plenty of grass all the way.

The mines of Utah are also attracting attention both at home and abroad and from the prospects already obtained, promise to yield richly. There are now lying before us two certificates of assay made by Theall & Co., Austin, N. T., on two lots of ore. The one was taken from a lead at Egan Canon which returns, per assay, in gold \$1,160.25, in silver \$28.43, to the ton. The other is from rock obtained at Canon Station, near Deep Creek, and the return is per ton \$300, in silver. These certificates were received by a private gentleman in the City and are based on specimens sent by him which were casually selected from the croppings of the two veins. Canon Station is on the Overland Mail Line and is situated one hundred and sixty-one miles west of Great Salt Lake City. Egan Canon is also a station on the Overland route and is seventy-five miles west of Canon Station, being two hundred and thirty-six miles west from Great Salt Lake City and about one hundred and fifty miles east of Reese River.

Numerous claims have already been taken up at both these points and active preparations are being made to prosecute discovery and development throughout that entire region, on the opening of spring.

GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The Camp Douglas Gymnastic Club will give a grand gymnastic entertainment this evening, at the Theater building in Camp. Feats of strength and agility, on the horizontal bar, trapez, parallel bars, together with dancing, etc., the whole to conclude with a pyramid tableau, by the entire company, representing the end of the confederacy, which will form but a portion of the interesting programme. A full turn out may be expected.

CITY THEATER TO-NIGHT.—We are pleased to call attention to the benefit which the Orchestra will take at the Salt Lake Theater to-night. The bill presented is a fine one, the laughable farce of "In and out of place," in which Mrs. Irwin will assume several different characters, will be followed by Bourcault's splendid sensation drama of "Jessie Brown." Aside from this the Orchestra, for whose benefit this bill is offered, is one of no ordinary merit and will enliven the performance with some of their sweetest strains selected for the occasion.

Patriotism and Loyalty vs. Prejudice and Maligancy.

We clip the following from the Sacramento correspondence of the S. F. Alta. It speaks for itself:

Sacramento, February 17, 1864.

LOYALTY OF GENERAL WRIGHT.

Editors Alta: Incendoes, if not direct charges, having been freely circulated against the loyalty of the General in command of the Pacific Department, that veteran officer has put an effectual quietus upon such aspersions in the under-aided communication, which was read in the Assembly Chamber yesterday afternoon. Col. Wood, of our delegation, who submitted the letter, remarked that he had the best opportunities of knowing that the innuendoes thrown out against the loyalty of the officer referred to were totally unfounded.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, Sacramento, Feb. 15, 1864.

"Sir: In the debate in the Assembly, a few days since, I observe that my name, as well as that of my Adjutant-General, Col. Drum, has been mentioned in connection with the resolution then under consideration. I have served nearly twelve years on this coast a portion of the time in command of the District and Department of Oregon, and for the past two and a half years in command of the Department of the Pacific and this is the first time that my loyalty or devotion to the Union has ever been called in question. My Department is of vast dimensions, extending from the British Possessions on the north to the borders of the Republic of Mexico on the south, and from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the Rocky Mountains, including the great States of California and Oregon with the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and a portion of Arizona—a million of square miles, with about sixty military stations, some of them more than two thousand miles apart. To those unacquainted with the routine of military duties it is difficult to impress the fact that it requires the most untiring labor and watchfulness to keep all these posts supplied and to distribute five thousand troops over such an extent of country so as to afford protection for remote settlers against hostile Indians, and at the same time to be prepared to meet foes from without or traitors within. I certainly feel gratified that all my acts, since I assumed command of this Department, have received the most unqualified approval of my Government. Identified as I am with the people of this coast I have labored most assiduously to preserve peace and quiet; and I point with pride to the present condition of affairs in this Department. I have not attempted to please all; but, guided by what I believe to be for the best interests of the country, I have pursued a course which, thus far, I have seen no reason to regret.

As for Col. Drum and the other officers of my staff, their loyalty is too well established to be injured by fault finding politicians. As for myself, I shall never stoop to defend my loyalty. I am not to be read out of the Union ranks. I have served long, in peace and war; I have fought and bled under the old flag and if I could harbor a thought save for the honor of that flag, and the prosecution of this war until the rebellion is entirely crushed, the very green mountains of my native State would rise up in judgment against me.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE WRIGHT."

What say the croakers to the above? Some men who have been the most active in impugning the patriotism within, as well as without, the halls of legislation, of the present Commander of the Pacific, are by no means invulnerable on the score of "loyalty" themselves. And not one of these has exhibited indeed a moiety of that love of country which General Wright has exhibited in the tensed field and in the shock of battle. "He jests at scars who never felt a wound."

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Interesting General News.

The *Examiner* of the 12th, reports another Federal advance in heavy force up the Peninsula, with an advance at Barhamsville, but says there is no reason for alarm, as Richmond is covered from assault.

CHARLESTON, 11th.

It is reported that Gen. Finnegan repulsed the enemy's force at Lake City. Finnegan's reinforcements had not reached him. Another dispatch states Gen. Wise repulsed the enemy on John's Island and is in pursuit.

The Savannah News says: There is little apprehension for the result of the Florida expedition. Ample arrangements have been made at present for any extensive advance.

The *Examiner* of the 18th announces: Dispatch of first installment of Yankee prisoners on the 17th to Americus, Georgia, to the new prison port, five or six thousand are to be sent there at the rate of four hundred or more daily.

A Washington special to the *Times* positively asserts that the army of the Potomac is to be formed into three grand divisions, Sedgwick commanding the right, Pleasanton the centre, Hancock the left, and Kilpatrick to command the cavalry corps.

World's special from Newbern, N. C., 20th: The Charleston Mercury says Sec'y Chase will make every exertion to flood the South with greenbacks, which unless immediately checked will subvert our currency.

This paper says that the constant dropping of the enemy's shell is telling on our part of the city.

From Arkansas.

Fort Smith Ark., Feb. 23d.

A bearer of dispatches from the expedition sent into the Indian country, reports the troops now 100 miles south of Fort Gibson; the rebels having returned to Red river.

The Indian brigade under Colonel Phillips had a lively skirmish with the rebel Indians on Middle Boggy, on the 14th; forty rebels were killed. Our force pursued them to near Fort Arbuckle, and then returned to Canadian.

U. S. Supreme Court--Destructive Fire.

Chicago, Feb. 24th.

A Washington special says: The California Quicksilver case attracted to the Supreme Court a great many interested parties. Judge Black yesterday, made a motion to exclude the United States from the controversy, on the ground that the Government was not a party to the suit. Beloit having filed no exception or taken an appeal, the Court refused to decide on this motion until they hear the whole of the case. Carlisle, Washington and Williams, of California, appear for the claimant; Reverdy Johnson, represents the New Almaden Company, and seeks to withdraw his appeal.

A fire at Tompkinsville, last night, destroyed 35 buildings; loss not ascertained.

Retreat of the Rebes.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 24th.

General Potter skirmished with the enemy all day yesterday, and succeeded in driving them to Tunnel Hill; on pushing after them they opened heavily with four field pieces. It is supposed they will dispute our further advance.

Congressional.

The Military Committee had under consideration the question increasing the pay of soldiers, but came to no definite conclusion as to the amount of pay which they should receive. It ranges from sixteen to twenty-five dollars per month. The Committee will probably compromise on twenty dollars a month.

GRAND EXHIBITION!

THE CAMP DOUGLAS

GYMNASTIC CLUB

HAVE the honor to inform their friends that their first performance will take place on

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 27th, 1864.

at the CAMP DOUGLAS THEATER. On which occasion they will present to the public a rare and choice performance, consisting of Feats of Strength and Skill on the Horizontal and Parallel Bars, Trapez, and other apparatus; also: Classical Gymnastics, Pyramids, Pantomime, Tumbling, etc., the whole forming one of the most pleasing and varied entertainments of the season.

Price of Admission: General Admission, 75 cents; Officers' Boxes, 1.00; Private Boxes, 2.00; Pit, 50 cents.

MAIL LETTINGS.

ADDITIONAL proposals are invited for carrying the United States Mail, on Route No. 14 621, between Salt Lake City, Utah, and Virginia City, N. M., applying on or before the 1st of March, 1864. Service to be performed on a schedule of five days a week, and once a week four months in the year, on a schedule of seven days a week, by telegraph will be received up to March 31, 1864.

By order of Postmaster-General,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 25, 1864. Postmaster.

FOUND.

On Sunday last, a parcel of Harness, which the owner has by previous notice, and applying to
THOS. H. WRIGHT, 11th W. rd.

FAUST'S

LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLES,

(SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET.)

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES LET

on moderate terms.

Horse and Cattle Market.

Auction Sales every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Particular attention given to selling Horses, Mules and Stock of all kinds. Purchasers and sellers will consult their interest by calling on me.

CORRAL ACCOMMODATIONS

on a liberal scale, at my premises. Farmers will find here convenient stabling, at reasonable rates.

RANCH.

Horses or Mules Ratched by the month or year, for 26th

H. J. FAUST.

S. M. BLAIR,

ATTORNEY GENERAL for the Territory of Utah, will attend to all business in the U. S. District Court, at Salt Lake City, and in the Territorial District Court, at Salt Lake City, at the March Term, 1864, that may be referred to his care, in a manner satisfactory. Except business where the Territory is a party.

PAXTON & THORNBURG, Virginia, A. Sta.

PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO.,

BANKERS.

AUSTIN, - - - - - N. T.

Draw on Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Payable B. Union, and advance on the same for Collection at the M. T.

Receiv. Deposits, make Collections, and transact general Banking business. Feb. 24th

H. W. THORNBURG, Virginia, A. Sta.

ASSAY OFFICE

OF

THEALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin. We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

Feb. 24th THEALL & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS

RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Revellie and Tattoo.

Feb. 8 1m

JULIAN AVET, Prop'r.

POTATOES FOR SALE!

BUTTER, FLOUR CORN MEAL, HAMS, CHEESE and a general assortment of Produce constantly on hand and for sale at

GREER'S Variety Store,

East Side of Mill Street, Great Salt Lake City.

Feb. 2 1mp

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article, of fine boiled

TABLE SALT,

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior quality without

sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to

Feb. 18 1m M. J. SNEDAKER,

9th Ward, G. S. L. City.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

The citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

Jan. 5th

JOS. D. DAYNES

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.

Important Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24th.

By the Hecla from Liverpool the 9th, and Queenstown the 10th: Parliamentary news unimportant. Holstein is under the control of the German Diet. Prussia has positively declared that she would respect the integrity of Denmark. It is fully contended that the Danes retreated from Schleswig, and evacuated Dennewerk, and had blown up their works at Misdunde. The Germans followed the Danes to Flensburg, when the latter retreated towards Duppel. Several engagements had taken place with considerable loss on both sides. Germans secured great booty and a large number of prisoners. According to some authorities the Danish possession in Schleswig had ended. It is thought that the Danes will make a formidable stand at Duppel, where they will be supported by a fleet. Great anxiety existed at Copenhagen, caused by the Danish retreat. It was reported at Paris that a revolution had broken out in Copenhagen. The English journals continue to be very anti-German; the Conservatives hold that Earl Russell is responsible for the Danish reverses.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10th.

The Prussians occupied Flensburg; Austrian losses there, were 1100. Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords, that Minister Adams thought it prudent to withhold Mr. Seward's offensive dispatch, Derby was indignant because it had never been presented, Laird said America had not made any demand for indemnity for the Alabama's doings.

NEW YORK, 24th.

By the City of Washington, one day later: Russell and Palmerston both make explanations relative to the Danish question, denying the right of Austria and Prussia to abrogate the treaty of 1852.

Both Houses of Reichsrath adopted resolutions exhorting the people to tranquility and order, pledging itself to energetic defense of the country. An address to the King was voted.

The Austrian headquarters on the 9th were at Farnap, the Prussian's at Flensburg.

The Germans have decided to raze Dennewerk.

It was rumored the Prussians attacked the Danes at Duppel and lost five hundred men; the Danes in great numbers arrived.

Alsen Duke Frederick proclaimed at Flensburg.

It is reported Denmark proposed European Congress, relative to Schleswig.

The Times says the Danes lost everything in Schleswig except honor.

The Post says: Situation is informal for the suspension of hostilities and the time has arrived for a basis of arrangements to be discussed.

The Herald contends that if Austria and Prussia repudiate the treaty of London, general war can hardly be avoided. Other Continental news unimportant.

LONDON, Feb. 11th.

The Florida left Brest on the night of the 9th. It is supposed the Kearsage will pursue her.

DANISH.—Rigsrath voted an address to the army in favor of vigorous prosecution of the war.

Marshal Wrangle issued a proclamation declaring the authority of Denmark suspended in Schleswig.

VIENNA.—Bathsford says Denmark by its anterior conduct and armed resistance, has abolished all treaties; the treaty of London can no longer exist. Austria and Prussia are masters of policy towards Denmark.

The Chesapeake Pirates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25th.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24th. The State Department has received advices from the Court at St. Johns, that they had committed the Chesapeake's pirates to prison to await a requisition from the U. S. authorities.

Federal Reverses.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Feb. 24th.

A battalion of the 11th Tennessee cavalry and three companies of infantry were attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry; on the 22d, five miles east of here, our forces were surprised and it is believed all but two companies of infantry were captured; at the same time the rebels attacked our outposts at Powell's Bridge, five miles south, but were repulsed three times when our men retired.

Reconstruction of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25th.

Governor Johnson's delegation of Tennesseians had a long interview with the President yesterday, relative to the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. It is understood that, while they did not favor the President's plan, their interview was mutually agreeable. The deputation expressed the opinion that Tennessee would soon be firmly reconstructed with a civil government.

Meeting of the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The Tribune's special says the Committee on the Pacific Railroad held a meeting last night, for the purpose of consulting with prominent men from the West, interested in the early construction of the road.

Freedom Convention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25th.

The Freedom Convention at Louisville adjourned *sine die*, on Tuesday evening. The resolutions adopted declare that slavery was the cause, and now contributes strength to the rebellion; that we see no hopes of permanent peace until principles of freedom are announced in the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution carried into practice. The question whether slavery is to be perpetual or not is a natural one, and therefore it is proper that the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to secure freedom to every human being within its jurisdiction; that during the rebellion the President in the exercise of his war power, has full and ample authority to free all slaves in rebellious districts, and they thereby will be irrevocably invested with all rights of freemen, and in the present rebellion he ought to exercise this power to its full extent; that with the effect of the President's amnesty Proclamation before us, we declare that in our opinion the same has been injurious to the Union cause, and its operations within the district to which it especially applies to be unjust and humiliating to loyal men, and we would urge its suspension until this armed rebellion is wholly crushed. Another resolution provides for the permanent organization in the slave States of a Freedom Convention by formation of Executive Committee of one member, one alternate from each slave State for the purpose of carrying out its principles. The Convention also declared itself favorable to such amendment of the Constitution as to make the President eligible to one term only; resolution offered, lost. After considerable discussion providing for a National Radical Convention at St. Louis on May 10th, the majority preferring to act with the Republican party in next National Convention. Proceedings of the Convention generally harmonious, but towards the close of the afternoon session considerable confusion prevailed, principally upon minor points.

THEATER!!

GREATSALT LAKE CITY!!

Manager, H. B. CLAWSON. Stage Manager, JOHN T. CAIRN.

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

The talented, versatile artists,

MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN

Appear Every Evening.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCASIONS!

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 27th, 1864.

For the Benefit of the ORCHESTRA, the Great New Sensation Play,

JESSIE BROWN,

OR THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Jessie Brown (the Scotch Heroine), Mrs. S. M. Irwin. RANDAL MCGREGOR (of 78th Highlanders) Mr. S. M. Irwin. Other Characters by Messrs. McKENZIE, GAIN, SIMMONS, LINDSAY, DUNBAR, MAHNEY, and MADAM GIBSON, and PRATT and MISS ALEXANDER.

The performance will conclude with the popular Protean Farce,

IN AND OUT OF PLACE,

In which Mrs. IRWIN will appear as LETTY, THE STAGE STRUCK CHAMBERMAID.

PARODYING FIVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS With Songs and Dances.

During the evening the Orchestra will perform some choice selections of music.

For full particulars, see bills of day.

Doors open at quarter past six; Curtain rises at seven o'clock. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with a call. dec18-3m

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by WATKIN BROS.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to the public, that he is now prepared to take

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

In the daguerrean art, at prices to suit. Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T. jan20-1tf

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings.

Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Pinest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

jan27-1tf RANSOHOFF & BRO.

BROKERS AND BANKING OFFICE:

JOHN W. KERR,

DEALER IN COIN, GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

Office, Salt Lake House Main Street, G. S. L. City. feb20-1tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I have just received and have to ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,

A Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which I wish to dispose of as soon as possible. Call and examine, and note the prices; no trouble to show goods.

WM. JENNINGS,

Staines & Needham's old Store, Main St.

The highest prices paid for Gold Coin and Gold Dust. February 24th, 1864-1f W. JENNINGS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

JUST COMPLETED

and in

FINE RUNNING ORDER,

My new

GRIST MILL,

NEPHI CITY, JUAR COUNTY, U. T.

I Respectfully solicit the patronage of

THE PUBLIC,

And will endeavor to accommodate

CITIZENS and MERCHANTS.

February 8th, 1864. JOHN HAGUE. feb8-1mp

BODENBURG & KAHN.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

Just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

Consisting in part of the best

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

PRINTS,

BROWN SHEETINGS, LINSEYS,

DENIMS, SATINETS, JEANS,

CHECKS, FLANNELS, HICK-

ORY TWEEDS,

And a full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Fall and Winter.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery,

And a large and General Stock of

Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

Call and Examine our New Stock, at the old stand of

HOPPER, ELDREDGE & CO., East Temple street. feb11-1tf BODENBURG & KAHN.

Dr. C. T. BEA,

(Of Denver, Col. Ter'y.)

SURGEON and MECHANICAL DENTIST

Will remain at Camp Douglas, U. T., for about two weeks, and will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. feb20-2w

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the

highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Officers' Military Uniforms. feb24-1tf

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Apply to the Post Office. feb24-1tf

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.
[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VESTER.]
Rebel News.

Baltimore, Feb. 24.

The following is from Richmond papers:

MOBILE, Feb. 15.

Official news from Fort Gaines says seven mortar-boats and four gun-boats fired one hundred and sixty-five shells at Fort Powell yesterday. Seven or eight struck. No damage done, except to the officers' quarters, which were mostly demolished.

A demonstration was made to land at Dolphins Island, but it was not carried out.

The Enquirer says General Averill is preparing another grand raid on some important point in this State. His force is 5,000 strong. The Charlottesville Chronicle says his aim is Lexington and Marlborough.

The rebel Congress adjourned on Friday, to meet again in May. A Congressman has published a long address to the people, giving the rebel view of the causes and responsibilities of the war, and appealing to the Southern people again to fill up the armies, and drive the invaders from their soil. In relation to peace, the address says until some evidence is given of a change of policy on the part of the Yankee Government, and some assurances received that efforts at negotiation won't be spared. Congress is of opinion that any direct overtures of peace would compromise our self respect, be fruitless of good, and interpreted by the enemy as an evidence of weakness.

The Charleston Mercury of the 15th says: On the 9th the enemy crossed from Folly and Kinwah Islands to Seabrook Island, driving our small force back to Hanover, holding their position until the 11th, when the enemy advanced, in the meantime, however, Gen. Colquett arrived with reinforcements when an engagement ensued, lasting forty minutes, resulting in the enemy retreating in much confusion, and burning all the houses as they retreated, by nightfall they had crossed back to Kinwah, burning the bridge behind them.

New York, Feb. 23d.

A Richmond paper of the 20th, says: The rebel War Department had received on the 17th, an official dispatch stating that the enemy had made a demonstration with gunboats and land force at Grant's Pass, 35 miles from Mobile, but it was bloodless as the fire of the enemy fell short. There is no doubt this approach is from Banks, led by Sherman's column, approaching by way of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; another column from Pensacola is understood to be advancing and one from Polard, 40 miles from Mobile. The situation of Mobile is undoubtedly critical. Another dispatch announces the repulse of the enemy with great loss, at Grant's Pass on Tuesday. Another dispatch from Gen. Manry reports the enemy's force at Quitman, at not over one thousand men and the whole affair is probably only a raid on Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

EXTRACTS FROM THE
Revised Regulations for the Army,
That should be known by every Soldier.

The following extracts from the Revised Army Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All inferiors are required to obey strictly and to execute with alacrity and good faith, the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them.

17. An officer who succeeds to any command or duty stands in regard to his duties in the same situation as his predecessor. The officer relieved shall turn over to his successor all orders in force at the time, and all the public property and funds pertaining to his command or duty, and shall receive therefor duplicate receipts, showing the condition of each article.

18. An officer in a temporary command shall not, except in urgent cases, alter or annul the standing orders of the regular or permanent commander without authority from the next higher commander.

78. It is enjoined upon all officers to be cautious in reproofing non-commissioned officers in the presence or hearing of privates, lest their authority be weakened; and non-commissioned officers are not to be sent to the guard-room and mixed with privates during confinement, but to be considered as placed in arrest, except in aggravated cases, where escape may be apprehended.

85. Every article, excepting arms and accoutrements, belonging to the regiment, is to be marked with the number and name of the regiment.

86. Such articles as belong to companies are to be marked with the letter of the company, and number and name of the regiment; and such as belong to men, with their individual numbers, and the letter of the company.

91. Each subaltern officer will be charged with a squad for the supervision of its order and cleanliness; and captains will require their lieutenants to assist them in the performance of all company duties.

93. The utmost attention will be paid by commanders of companies to the cleanliness of their men, as to their persons, clothing, arms, accoutrements, and equipments, and also as to their quarters or tents.

109. Where conveniences for bathing are to be had, the men should bathe once or twice a week. The feet to be washed at least twice a week. The hair kept short, and beard neatly trimmed.

102. Commanders of companies and squads will see that the arms and accoutrements in possession of the men are always kept in good order, and that proper care be taken in cleaning them.

104. Cartridge-boxes and bayonet-scarbards will be polished with blacking; varnish is injurious to the leather, and will not be used.

105. All arms in the hands of troops, whether browned or bright, will be kept in the state in which they are issued by the Ordnance Department. Arms will not be taken to pieces without permission of a commissioned officer. Bright barrels will be kept clean and free from rust without polishing them; care should be taken in rubbing not to bruise or bend the barrel. After firing, wash out the bore; wipe it dry, and then pass a bit of cloth, slightly greased, to the bottom. In these operations, a rod of wood with a loop in one end is to be used instead of the rammer. The barrel, when not in use, will be closed with a stopper. For exercise, each soldier should keep himself provided with a piece of sole leather to fit the cup or countersink of the hammer.

(For care of arms in service, see Ordnance Manual, page 185, etc.)

106. Arms shall not be left loaded in quarters or tents, or when the men are off duty, except by special orders.

107. Ammunition issued will be inspected frequently. Each man will be made to pay for the rounds expended without orders, or not in the way of duty, or which may be damaged or lost by his neglect.

108. Ammunition will be frequently exposed to the dry air, or sunned.

109. Special care shall be taken to ascertain that no ball-cartridges are mixed with the blank-cartridges issued to the men.

111. The knapsacks will also be marked upon the inner side with the letter of the company and the number of the soldier, on such part as may be readily observed at inspection.

112. Haversacks will be marked upon the flap with the number and name of the regiment, the letter of the company, and number of the soldier in black letters and figures. And each soldier must, at all times, be provided with a haversack and canteen, and will exhibit them at all inspections. It will be borne on the left side on marches, guard, and when paraded for detached service, the canteen outside the haversack.

114. Officers at their stations, in camp or in garrison, will always wear their proper uniform.

115. Soldiers will wear the prescribed uniform in camp or garrison, and will not be permitted to keep in their possession any other

clothing. When on fatigue parties, they will wear the proper fatigue dress.

116. In camp or barracks, the company officers must visit the kitchen daily and inspect the kettles, and at all times carefully attend to the messing and economy of their respective companies. The commanding officer of the regiment will make frequent inspections of the kitchens and messes. These duties are of the utmost importance—not to be neglected.

117. The bread must be thoroughly baked, and not eaten until it is cold. The soup must be boiled at least five hours, and the vegetables always cooked sufficiently to be perfectly soft and digestible.

118. Messes will be prepared by privates of squads, including private musicians, each taking his tour. The greatest care should be observed in washing and scouring the cooking utensils; those made of brass and copper should be lined with tin.

118. The messes of prisoners will be sent to them by the cooks.

120. No persons will be allowed to visit or remain in the kitchen, except such as may come on duty or be occupied as cooks. The kitchen should always be under the particular charge of a non-commissioned officer.

122. On marches and in the field, the only mess furniture of the soldier will be one tin plate, one tin cup, one knife, fork, and spoon, to each man, to be carried by himself.

126. Non-commissioned officers will, in no case, be permitted to act as waiters; nor are they, or private soldiers, not waiters, to be employed in any menial office, or made to perform any service not military, for the private benefit of any officer or mess of officers.

220. Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise, or censure, or any mark of approbation toward their superiors or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, or handbill, are strictly prohibited.

231. In camp, the commanding officer prescribes the hours of reveille, reports, roll-calls, guard-mounting, meals, stable-calls, issues, fatigues, etc.

235. Immediately after reveille roll-call (after stable duty in the cavalry,) the tents or quarters, and the space around them, will be put in order by the men of the companies, superintended by the chiefs of the squads, and the guard-house or guard-tent by the guard or prisoners.

251. No compliments by guards or sentinels will be paid between retreat and reveille, except as prescribed for grand rounds.

254. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended to all occasions. It is always the duty of the inferior to accost or to offer the first customary salutation, and of the superior to return such complimentary notice.

255. Sergeants, with swords, drawn, will salute by bringing them to a present; with muskets, by bringing the left hand across the body, so as to strike the right shoulder. Corporals out of the ranks, and privates not sentries, will carry their muskets at a shoulder, as sergeants, and salute in like manner.

409. Neither officers nor soldiers are to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard.

411. When a fire breaks out, or any alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards are to be immediately under arms.

413. Sentinels will not take orders, or allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard or party, the officer of the day, or the commanding officer; in which case the orders will be immediately notified to the commander of the guard by the officer giving them.

414. Sentinels will report every breach of orders or regulations they are instructed to enforce.

416. No sentinel shall quit his post or hold conversation not necessary to the proper discharge of his duty.

417. All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect toward sentinels.

418. In case of disorder, a sentinel must call out the guard; and if a fire take place, he must cry "Fire!" adding the number of his post. If in either case the danger be great, he must discharge his fire-lock before calling out.

419. It is the duty of a sentinel to repeat all calls made from posts more distant from the main body of the guard than his own, and no sentinel will be posted so distant as not to be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels.

420. Sentinels will present arms to general and field officers, to the officer of the day, and to the commanding officer of the post. To all other officers they will carry arms.

422. The sentinel at any post of the guard, when he sees any body of troops, or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call, "Turn out the guard!" and announce who approaches.

425. A sentinel, in challenging, will call out, "Who comes there?" If answered "Friend, with the countersign," and he is instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply, "Advance friends; with the countersign."

tersign! If answered "Advance one with the countersign!" If answered "Relief," "Advance or "Grand rounds," he will reply "Halt, advance sergeant, (or corporal), with the countersign!" and satisfy himself that the person is what it represents itself to be. If he has no authority to pass persons with the countersign, if the wrong countersign be given, he will cause them to stand, and call "Corporal of the Guard!"

426. In the daytime, when the sentinel is on post, the officer of the day, if he approaches, he will call, "Turn out the guard, officer of the day." The guard will be paraded, and salute with presented arms.

430. All material instructions given to a sentinel on post by persons entitled to make grand rounds ought to be promptly notified to the commander of the guard.

560. If the countersign is lost, or one of the guard deserts with it, the commander on the spot will substitute another, and report the case at once to the proper superior, but immediate notice may be given to head-quarters.

782. Private servants, not soldiers, will be allowed to wear the uniform of any part of the army, but each will be required to carry with him a certificate from the officer who employs him, verified, for regimental officers, by the signature of the colonel, or other officers, under the rank of colonel, by the chief of their corps or department.

787. Plundering and marauding, at all times disgraceful to soldiers, when committed on the persons or property of those whom it is the duty of the army to protect, become crimes of such enormity as to admit of no mission of the awful punishment which military law awards against offenses of this nature.

792. Form of a safeguard:

By authority of _____
A safeguard is hereby granted to [A. B.] the house and family of A. B., or to a college, mills, or property; stating precisely the place, nature, and description of the person, property, or buildings. All officers and soldiers belonging to the army of the United States are therefore commanded to respect the safeguard, and to afford, if necessary, protection to [the person, family, or property] as the case may be.

Given at head-quarters, the _____ day _____
A. B., Maj. Gen. commanding-in-chief
By command of the General.
C. D., Adjutant General.

55th Article of the Rules and Articles of War.
"Whosoever belonging to the armies of the United States, employed in foreign parts, or at any place within the United States or territories during the rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall once a safeguard, shall suffer death."

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS,

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,
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On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

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